

INSTRUCTIONS TO SAMOAN COMMISSION.

The Three Powers Have Agreed
on All Details in Connection
With the Matter.

POWERS OF COMMISSIONERS.

Are Expected to Make a Thorough
and Impartial Investigation
of the Situation.

DR. LEHR'S VERY BAD BREAK

In the German Reichstag—At-
tacks United States and is
Heartily Laughed at.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—After hearing this morning from the British and German embassies, the state department was enabled to announce positively and finally that the three parties to the Berlin treaty had agreed upon the instructions to be given their Samoan commissioners, and that it was certain that the commission would leave San Francisco on the 25th inst, for Samoa, on the Badger.

The instructions to the commissioners are identical, the three governments having accepted a form which compromises the differences which have existed up to this point. The commission will be empowered to deal with the situation as it finds it in the Samoan islands upon its arrival. This applies to cases necessary to place the affairs of the islands in a peaceful and satisfactory condition for the time being, and whatever the commission does in this direction is understood to be of a temporary character and subject to the approval of the three powers.

As to the merits of the controversy between the representatives of the powers on the islands which led up to the unfortunate outbreak of April 1st, the commissioners are expected to make a thorough impartial investigation and report the results to their respective governments. The latter will, by ordinary diplomatic exchange, apply any corrections that seem to be necessary. The commissioners will have no power to alter the treaty of Berlin. They may make recommendations to that end, and where they are unanimous, it is probable that their recommendations will be accepted for changes in the treaty.

LEHR'S BAD BREAK

In the German Reichstag on the
Samoan Question—He Attacks the
United States and is Laughed at
and Ridiculed.

BERLIN, April 14.—The minister of foreign affairs, Baron Von Dulsow, announced in the reichstag today that an agreement had been arrived at with Great Britain with regard to sending a commission to Samoa.

The interpellation on Samoa was presented by Dr. Lehr, an extremist Pan-German, and was replied to by the minister of foreign affairs, Baron Von Dulsow. The whole affair was looked upon as a fizzle, and lasted only eighty minutes.

There was a slim attendance of members in the reichstag today, but the galleries were crowded. The United States embassy was represented at the session.

The opening speech of the interpellation, to which the minister of foreign affairs had previously agreed to reply, was not a success and it was afterwards said that the signers of the interpellation blundered in entrusting its presentation to Dr. Lehr. The latter, contrary to agreement made strong references to economic matters in arguing against the American and British attitude in Samoa, thinking that Germany would fight both countries economically if they refused to accede to his demands.

The speech of the minister of foreign affairs also fell flat and was hardly applauded at the end.

In substance, the interpellation, which was signed by a majority of the centre, right, and liberal, and national liberals, asked the government for information regarding the events in Samoa, and also requested information regarding the measures taken or to be taken by the government under the circumstances.

The foreign minister, in his reply, emphasized Germany's adherence to the Samoan act, the rearrangement of which, he declared, was desirable to the government.

Continuing, the minister said the government knew nothing of the conditions said to have taken place between the Americans and Admiral Kautz and the commander of the Falke.

Finally the minister announced that Great Britain had agreed to the German proposals to dispatch a commission to Samoa, adding that Germany would only accept a settlement which would leave German rights and interests unimpaired. He regarded the uncritical maintenance of her treaty rights as a matter of national honor.

Dr. Lehr was discredited when it was discovered that Dr. Lehr was the only speaker whose utterances developed the motive of the interpellation. Dr. Lehr is known as the leader of the All-Germanic-Verband. A fair pass was expected, and those who expected it were not disappointed. Dr. Lehr was frequently interrupted by cries both from left and centre, especially when he referred to national honor.

The speech of the minister of foreign affairs, though good was largely discredited by the attack on the German proposals to dispatch a commission to Samoa, adding that Germany would only accept a settlement which would leave German rights and interests unimpaired. He regarded the uncritical maintenance of her treaty rights as a matter of national honor.

Prince Bismarck in a declaration, said he refrained from making statements as a Samoan act signer controlling the sharp criticism of the measure.

About 100 Agrarians intended to precipitate a general discussion upon the

TIGER'S TAIL IS TWISTED.

A Nice Nest of Spoilsman Is Being
Smoked Out by the Mazet
Committee.

INVESTIGATING TAMMANY.

Crocker Unblushingly Admits That
He is in Politics for the
Victor's Spoils.

WHAT THE BOSS SAYS GOES.

How the Candidates Have to
Cater to the Capacious Maw
of the Tiger.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Richard Crocker was on the stand today before the Mazet investigation committee, and he will be on the stand again to-morrow.

John F. Carroll, the Tammany leader's chief deputy, was also put through a course of questioning this afternoon. Judge Joseph F. Daly, whom the Democrats refused to renominate for justice of the supreme court last fall, told of his treatment by Mr. Crocker and Tammany, while other prominent witnesses contributed testimony that went to make the day a most notable one in the investigation into the city's affairs.

The examination of Richard Crocker was a remarkable one, chiefly by reason of the answers which he returned to the questions propounded to him by Mr. Moss. He was brief and direct and took advantage of the many opportunities afforded him to retort in a manner that evoked applause many times from those gathered in the committee room.

Mr. Crocker gave events a somewhat dramatic turn when after refusing to answer several questions concerning his private affairs, he held up his right hand and said impressively:

"If you can show me where I have taken a single dollar from this city you can cut that arm off."

When the Tammany chief went on the stand at the beginning of the day's session, Mr. Moss conducted a line of questioning which Mr. Crocker evidently thought was a loss of time, for he suddenly leaned forward and said:

"It is not necessary to bring up what everybody knows. There is no use playing to the gallery; there is no use making speeches. I am the leader of the party and I acknowledge it. All these people are my friends and I am going to stick to them all the time. Just give me straight talk. I am going to give you straight talk. That is all."

Is a Spoilsman.

Mr. Moss said he would accommodate him and he endeavored to do so. He drew from Mr. Crocker the fact that the Tammany chief believed that all the offices of administration of all departments should go to the victorious political party. "To the victors belong the spoils," he added.

Continuing, Mr. Crocker said that when the Democrats placed men in office the party expected to have those men to do what the leaders of the party asked them to do. He himself had recommended the appointment of various officials and the distribution of patronage. Not in every case, however, he said, has his wishes been carried out. He admitted, nevertheless, that he had considerable amount of political influence.

A matter that Mr. Moss gave attention to was Mr. Crocker's connection with the auctioneering business conducted by Peter F. Meyer, by whom the majority of the judicial sales are conducted. Mr. Crocker said he had been a member of the firm for some years and as a true Democrat he expected to be benefited in the way of profit from the sales.

"Then you are working for your pocket?" said Mr. Moss.

"All the time, the same as you are," retorted the witness.

"To the boss belongs the lion's share of the plunder," answered Mr. Moss.

"No plunder, no," said Mr. Crocker. You can call it what you like. You can call the bill you are now doing plunder if you please."

There was loud applause at this and Mr. Mazet said he would clear the hall if the applause occurred again, but Mr. Moss said he rather liked the applause.

Mr. Crocker told the committee that he was customary for candidates to office to contribute to election expenses, and stated that some contributions had been as high as \$5,000 or \$10,000.

He said that the contributions were not compulsory, but were, in many cases, on the contrary, voluntary.

How Crocker Made Money.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the investigation to-day was that in which Mr. Crocker was questioned closely as to how he had made his money. Mr. Crocker refused to tell his private affairs, but admitted that he was a member of several companies, one of which is the Air and Power Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. He said:

"I've got nothing to conceal. If any one comes to me with a good stock to buy, I buy it and so would you. I will not go into any details of my private business."

Mr. Moss endeavored in a persuasive way to induce Mr. Crocker to give further information on the subject of money making, but the witness simply refused to give details.

Incidentally Mr. Crocker praised Chief Devery and the police department and

was on the stand when the hearing adjourned.

Former Judge Joseph F. Daly, who was called during the course of the afternoon, said that he had been notified in the early part of last year he need not expect a re-nomination. This notification came directly from Mr. Crocker and it was, he said, the result of his refusing to appoint a chief clerk of the court of common pleas recommended by Crocker and because he had refused to make a judicial order for the removal of the legal sale of 111 Broadway, where Peter F. Meyer's firm is located.

With reference to the statements made during the recent election that Judge Daly had been originally discovered by "Boss" Tweed, and by him nominated for his first judgeship, he denied that he had ever known Tweed, or that he had been selected by Tweed. Judge Daly said that he had paid \$7,500 in assessments for his two nominations by Tammany Hall.

Former Judge Roger Pryor, who followed Judge Daly, testified that he, too, had contributed to Tammany on account of his nomination, he having sent a check for \$10,000, payable to the order of Richard Crocker, chairman of the finance committee of Tammany Hall. This check was returned to him the following day, and he was asked to make the check payable to the bearer. This he did.

"Mister" Carroll Gets Gay.

Another interesting figure on the witness stand this afternoon was John F. Carroll, Mr. Crocker's chief lieutenant. Mr. Carroll did not prove a very easy witness, and because of his refusal to answer questions, Mr. Moss suggested that he might have to have Mr. Carroll sent to prison for contempt of court. Later he asked that Mr. Carroll's refusal to answer questions be reported to the legislature. The cause of all this was the question as to whether Mr. Carroll had any connection with the Consolidated Ice Company, or whether he had any stock therein. It developed during the examination that Mr. Carroll had given up a \$7,500 position to accept his present position in Tammany Hall, which theoretically is without salary.

Mr. Moss pointed out that Carroll was without visible means of support and was technically a pauper. The witness, however, denied this, while at the same time he denied that he was receiving a salary from Mr. Crocker or from Tammany Hall or from anybody that the counsel could name.

It was during the course of this examination that Committee Chairman Hoffman made a protest on the line of questions. He demanded that all the witnesses be treated fairly and that questions be fairly put.

Mr. Moss, however, continued to direct his efforts to settle the question in the same manner as he had begun. Mr. Moss denied his efforts in this direction by asking:

"Dare you tell of the money you have received in the last thirty days?" to which Mr. Carroll replied:

"I decline to answer such questions. You can't frighten me."

Mr. Carroll made the admission "that what Mr. Crocker says goes," and according to him also, it goes with everybody connected with Tammany Hall or holding his office through the good wishes of that organization.

LAWTON'S MOVEMENTS.

He is Driving the Philippine Rebels
Northward—North Dakota Regiment
Loses 5 men Killed in a
Skirmish.

MANILA, April 14, 7:55 p. m.—General Lawton is marching northward along the road between the hills and the lake with the gunboats Nipad and Labuna de Bay abreast of his troops.

The enemy is retreating northward. On Wednesday the troops crossed the Paghangan and concentrated at Lambun, at the mouth of the river. After leaving two companies of the Fourteenth regiment to guard the entrance of the river the troops marched to Longas and found it deserted. Furniture which had been dropped in the flight of the natives was scattered along the trails leading into the hills.

Major Welschberger's sharpshooters were sent toward Pactus Anapontona the afternoon. They ran upon a nest of rebels in some thick bushes which afforded a splendid cover. Five men of the North Dakota regiment were killed and two were wounded, two of the former dying after having been brought to Longas church, where Father McKinley administered the sacrament to them.

The main body of the American troops while at dinner in Longas heard the firing and advanced to the support of the sharpshooters. A scout from a hill saw the little fight and many white coats running into the hills. The Laguna de Bay at the beginning of the fight shelled the hills, making them hot for the enemy.

Met With No Resistance.

The Americans entered San Antonio at sunset without meeting with any resistance. Twenty unarmed prisoners, bearing copies of the proclamation of the United States Philippine commission, which they had somehow secured, were afterwards released and sent outside our lines with bundles of proclamations to distribute.

The Fourth cavalry is guarding San Antonio.

Two companies of the Fourteenth regiment are at the mouth of the river, two at Pasigang, two at Lambun and one of the Fourteenth regiment and four of the North Dakota regiment are at San Antonio. The remainder of the troops are at Longas. General Lawton is on board the Laguna de Bay and the Canetes are off San Antonio.

The country just occupied is thickly populated and produces much fruit. McKenna, of the signal corps, is indelibly fatigable. He ran a wire through the hostile country without having a guard with him.

The United States transport Sheridan, formerly the Massachusetts, which sailed from New York, February 19, having on board the Twelfth and a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry, has arrived here after a smooth passage.

On the night of April 11 Lieutenant Meyer disappeared from the ship. The weather was intensely hot and the lieutenant was sleeping on deck; and it is supposed that he fell overboard.

Three privates and six children of privates died from pneumonia.

Found Town Deserted.

MANILA, April 15.—8:30 a. m.—Starting in an eastern direction, along the road to Pansangan, a party of sharpshooters, under Lieut. Southern, of the Washington regiment, came upon a trench across the road, about a mile out of Santa Cruz. Lieutenant Southern was wounded.

The Americans then advanced, with the mounted guns and the Fourteenth infantry battalion in the center. Lieut. Southern's battalion of the First Idaho infantry on the right side and Fraine's battalion of the First North Dakota infantry on the left, both flanking, the trench was carried by those troops to the American Pansangan was found deserted.

Four monuments on the border of the village celebrate the proclamation of the independence of the Philippines and glorify "Aguinaldo the Liberator." The troops on entering the abandoned houses found them in perfect order.

Additional Filipino dead found north of Santa Cruz swell the number of the enemy killed on Monday to 153.

According to the statement of some of the prisoners the Filipinos drove a hundred Spanish prisoners and twelve priests into Santa Cruz at the point of the bayonet on Sunday night. Four other priests died of starvation. It was said that Filipino force at Santa Cruz consisted of 300 rifles and 1,000 bolos.

As he lacks sufficient troops for garrisoning, General Lawton will withdraw from the towns entered. Not a house has been burned, the only confiscation being of pigs and chickens. It is hoped that this respect for property will convince the natives of the good intentions of the Americans.

Surprised the Natives.

At Pansangan a woman was found hiding in a basket and a youth buried in mud except as to his head. Both were given food and money, to their great astonishment.

All non-combatants are released with American proclamations to be distributed to their friends, and all church records are forwarded to the archbishop.

"RED BOOK" AGAIN FIGURES IN QUAY TRIAL.

Keen Contentions Between Ex-Senator's Counsel and the District Attorney.

THE ADMISSION OF TESTIMONY

Secured Which May go a Long Way in Establishing Guilt of the Accused.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BOOK

In Proving the Allegations of the Prosecution—A Very Bad Day for Quay.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 14.—Persistent, keen and brilliant argument between District Attorney Rothermel on the one side, Messrs. Watson, Shapley and Shields on the other, upon the admission of testimony, which may go a long way to establish the alleged guilt of ex-United States Senator Quay, were the features of to-day's trial of that distinguished defendant and it culminated in a decided victory for the prosecution.

The "red book" found in Cashier Hopkins' desk, after his suicide and upon the admission of which the commonwealth so largely rests its case was the shaft the district attorney aimed at the defense. To pave the way for the final effort to introduce the book itself he succeeded after frequent clashes with opposing counsels, some administration and some presenting imperfect testimony to prove that the book was necessarily a book of the bank, as accounts in the books admitted under the court's ruling would be made intelligible.

Before starting his examination Mr. Rothermel read to the court a statement of what he intended to prove. The expert, he said, had made a thorough examination of all the books in the case. He found that previous to April 30, 1891, the People's bank paid interest on the state deposits to the state treasurer and that records of such payments were kept in a regular way on the books of the bank. After April 30, 1891, when Mr. Hopkins appeared on the scene, a new system was adopted. This entailed the addition of another book—now known as the "red book"—to the books theretofore kept by the bank.

Expert's Testimony.

Meyer Goldsmith, an expert accountant, was the witness upon which the commonwealth depended to accomplish its contention. During the whole course of the expert's examination, objection after objection was made by the defense and as frequently overruled by Judge Biddle, while the district attorney in logical sequence drew from the witness his conclusions as to the book, based upon a comparison of what was written on its pages with what appeared in the other books. After it was all over four hours of examination and cross-examination interspersed with argument, this much was sworn to by the witness. Two accounts out of upwards of 1,000 in the regular books were incomplete and inaccurate unless explained by entries in the "red book." One was an item for \$1,519 entered in the individual ledger to the credit of the person who received it. The witness was not permitted to designate the person by name. He found this item on the stub of the cashier's check book, but what it represented he could not say until he had examined the calculations in the red book. Here he found the amount entered and the indications that it had been paid by the cashier's check on November 4, 1887. Another item of \$5,352 he found in the regular book dated May 24, 1894, and found the same item in the red book dated October 20, 1894. He stated there were other entries in the red book which explained transactions in the regular book, but the two instances specified were the only ones in which he could reach accurate conclusions as to their nature and purpose.

An Important Book.

Mr. Goldsmith said that when he first opened the red book he did not consider it a book of the bank, but when he compared the calculations entered on its pages with transactions in the other books he was forced to consider it a book of the bank. He explained this by saying that prior to 1891 calculations such as appeared in the red book were regularly entered in the ledger, but since then the red book had been substituted and fulfilled and fixed the same results.

During the cross-examination of this witness, which was conducted by Mr. Shields, he testified to a page which was missing. The defense repeatedly endeavored to get from him the statement that there might have been figures and words on that page which would clearly explain the entries on the other pages, and that the book as it now stands is unreliable. This was ruled out, following an objection by the district attorney. This final effort to present the book in evidence comes to-morrow, the defense will make another determined opposition to it on that ground, even if the court should decide that with relation to the transactions testified to it is a book of the bank.

During all the examination touching on the book with the exception of the two items mentioned, no intimation of the amounts or names was allowed to reach the jury. The prosecution all along, however, has alleged that this book will show that Cashier Hopkins

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PRESIDENT'S TRIP

To the Western States in July—Will
Take in Yellowstone Park, and Will
Make Speeches on the Way.

CHICAGO, April 14.—United States Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, ex-chairman of the National Republican central committee, is at the Auditorium annex. He is en route to Butte, Mont., from Washington. He said President McKinley is going to make a tour of the western states during the month of July, and that his stop in Chicago was for the purpose of arranging a few details for the President's sojourn in this city.

The plan as outlined by Senator Carter provides for an interesting trip for the President. Accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and a considerable number of intimate official associates, he will leave Washington about July 15. He will make a quick trip from Washington to Chicago, but from Chicago west to the Yellowstone National Park the trip will be slower and a few speeches may be made. In the Yellowstone Park the party will propose to remain for a number of days, traveling by stage. After leaving the park the presidential party will visit some of the principal cities in the western states and then make a quick return journey to Washington.

Secretary Alger Denies Positively
That He Will Retire From President
McKinley's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Secretary Alger to-night put an effective quietus on the persistent reports that he contemplated retirement from the cabinet by a positive and unequivocal statement that the reports were absolutely without foundation and that unless some unforeseen and unlooked-for contingency arises he has no intention of resigning his position as secretary of war throughout his administration.

Secretary Alger had his attention called to recent rumors that he would resign after the investigation into the conduct of the war and incident matters cease, and that his successor already had been determined upon. He said that statements of that character were false; that he has not entertained any such intention, and that they were insinuated with the evident purpose of attempting to force him to leave the cabinet. He said he proposed to pay no attention whatever to these attacks. He authorized the Associated Press to make an absolute denial of the reports of his contemplated resignation, and to announce once for all that in the strongest terms possible that he would remain in his present office throughout his regular term.

SENATOR N. B. SCOTT

Will Take an Extensive Western Trip
to Look After his Mining Affairs.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senator Scott has been able to arrange his affairs in such a manner as to leave Washington for Wheeling on April 17th. He will remain in Wheeling for a week and will devote his entire time to looking after personal business affairs. About the 25th he will leave Wheeling for a trip to Colorado, California and possibly Alaska. Senator Scott's business interests in the west have suffered from want of personal supervision and this trip is necessary in order to look after his affairs with his own eyes. The senator also has been overwhelmed with work since leaving the internal revenue bureau, and feels that he needs a rest. At present he does not know how long he will be away from the States, but he goes to Alaska he will probably be away until some time in the fall.

During his absence his private secretary, Mr. John L. Steele, will remain in Washington to look after the routine matters which may come up. He will also pay attention to the requests made by the senator. Steele is now quartered at 1821 H street, N. W., where he will remain until he leaves for home.

MRS. GEORGE'S TRIAL.

The Prosecution Meets with a Few Disappointments.

CANTON, O., April 14.—During the trial of Mrs. Anna George to-day numerous threats by Mrs. George against the life of George D. Saxton were testified to by witnesses. Many of the statements were coupled with Mrs. George's story of the alleged wrongs to her at Saxton's hands, which she told the witnesses in connection with her threats. An attempt of the prosecution to introduce a chemical analysis of the contents of the bottle taken from Mrs. George's hand to show discoloration by powder smoke failed because the bottle was scraped from her hands while she was under arrest, without her consent.

Another disappointment to the prosecution was the failure of witnesses to satisfy the court that he was qualified to give the evidence taken from Mrs. George's hand to show discoloration by powder smoke failed because the bottle was scraped from her hands while she was under arrest, without her consent.

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Consuls to Spain to Return.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The secretary of state has directed the return of their posts in Spain of the United States consuls who were obliged to leave on account of the war. Two of these officers, Consul H. W. Brown, at Barcelona, and Richard M. Bartlett, at Malaga, are now in New York. The third Mr. J. Howard Carroll, consul at Cadiz, is now at Gibraltar. The department has determined that they shall all be retained in the consular service there being no evidence of any personal ill feeling incurred by them. The sub-consular officers mostly remained in Spain throughout the war and were undisturbed, some even continuing to discharge a part of their official duties. They will also be continued in the service.

Killed in a Freight Wreck.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 14.—Two men were killed and one injured in a freight wreck near Willocks, Pa., on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to-day. The killed were Harry Eckert and William Crumley. Eckert, a trapper, was killed by a freight train passing and crashing into a coal train on a siding. Ten cars were derailed.

LEGITIMATE INCREASE IN BUSINESS

And Productive Power of the Industries Increases Though the Stocks Decline.

REACTION IN SPECULATION

A Week ago in no Way Affects the Producing Capacity of Furnaces or Mills.

CLEARING HOUSE PAYMENTS

Exceed all Other Years—The Cotton Industry Booming.

NEW YORK, April 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say Saturday, April 15:

There is still increase in all legitimate business and the productive power of great industries increases, even though some of their stocks decline. The sharp reaction in speculation a week ago in no way affected the producing capacity of furnaces or mills, and has been in part recovered while the disturbance of business caused by the formation of great combinations has in large measure ceased. The money market is in safer and more wholesome condition and in spite of four heavy payments by large syndicates amounting to about \$50,000,000, has grown easier. The only stringency has been in call loans.

Not Owing to Speculation.

It is not owing to speculation alone that payments through the chief clearing houses have been 80 per cent larger than in the same week in 1892, and 103.3 per cent larger than last year. New York transactions far exceed those of any previous week, \$1,468,502,709 in amount, but outside New York the clearings were 4.5 per cent larger than in 1898 and 44.6 per cent larger than in 1892. The truth is that no such expansion in the general business of the country has ever been seen before, and if such records were considered there would be ground for fear that a wild passion of trading had again lifted the whole business community off its feet. But instead there is found surprising increase in the chief industries. Naming first some of which only returns of raw materials imported give definite indications, raw silk imports increased 87 per cent for eight months of the fiscal year over last, hides 40 per cent, India rubber 25, tin 21 and fibres 19 per cent.

Iron and Steel Industries.

The output of pig iron April 1st was 245,746 tons weekly against 225,195 March 1st, with 115,113 tons decrease in stocks sold and 16,600 in warrant stocks, indicating a consumption in manufacture of 1,055,043 tons in March. The hasts of forty other furnaces to get into operation with their possible output of 30,000 tons more weekly has helped to keep prices of pig quite steady, although strong, but the demand for finished products is far from satisfied. The Maryland Steel Company has orders for 75,000 tons steel rails for the Chinese Eastern. Plates have sold at \$2.10 per sheet at Pittsburgh, but the leading mills there and mills elsewhere are crowded for months and many will not quote at all. Large contracts were closed in structural works, one for 5,000 tons, just before the advance in prices, but Chicago orders this week cover 6,000 tons bridge work and everywhere there is much business in sight. Bar and sheet mills are hindered by prospects of consolidation, but the few orders for bars are taken just now at the west, the Philadelphia market is more steady. Steel bars rise 2 per cent at Pittsburgh and the heavy demand for sheets makes prices very irregular with many orders refused.

Other Industries.

The Connellsville coke product, 179,133 tons for the week, surpasses all records and prices are steady as before quoted. Lake copper is strong at 18 1/2c and scarce, and tin went up sufficiently with London declining only to 25 1/2c. In spite of some strikes because wages were not raised as much as hands expected, the cotton industry has a very good demand and most of the mills are working satisfactorily. A southern combination of fine goods makers is proposed, like that of Fall River mills which has kept prices steady of late.

Woolen mills have begun to buy wool more largely though at prices much of their own making, but there is improving demand for goods with light weight purchases continuing surprisingly for the season. Sales of wool at the three markets have been 16,792,000 pounds in two weeks against 3,555,000 last year.

Wheat advanced about 1/2 a cent, accounts of injury discovered since April 1st supplementing the government report